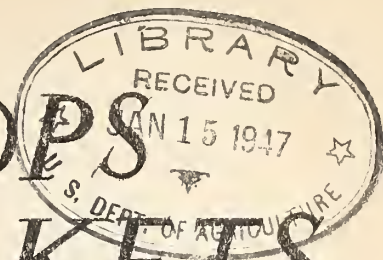


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# FOREIGN CROPS *and* MARKETS

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L A T E C A B L E S

Brazil 1940-41 cotton crop - third official estimate Northern Brazil, 615,000 bales; first estimate Southern Brazil, 1,849,000 bales - total of 2,464,000 bales for all Brazil against final estimates for 1939-40 of 630,000, 1,511,000, and 2,141,000 bales, respectively.

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Argentina 1940-41 cotton crop third official estimate placed at 235,000 bales against a second estimate of 227,000 and a final 1939-40 estimate of 362,000 bales.

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Canadian crop prospects considerably improved in eastern Provinces by frequent rains during the first half of July but little change noted in Prairie Provinces. Yields of winter wheat being harvested in Ontario fair to good. Manitoba crops continue in generally excellent condition and those of Saskatchewan still vary greatly, with best prospects in southeast, north, and around Regina and Weyburn. Rains greatly needed in parts of Alberta but in others prospects fair to good. Hail reported many points in Prairies with losses heaviest in central Alberta.

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Declared exports of Spanish pickled olives to the United States from the Seville (Spain) consular district for the month of May 1941 were as follows, with 1940 comparisons in parentheses: in brine, 312,520 gallons (574,480); pitted and stuffed, 531,812 gallons (348,389). These were composed of 514,456 gallons (698,020) of Queens and 329,876 gallons (224,849) of Manzanillas.

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Switzerland condition of grain crops on July 1 reported as follows, with 1940 comparisons in parentheses, 100 indicating excellent and 75 good: Winter wheat 82 (68), spring wheat 77 (77), winter rye 82 (72), spring rye 77 (79), winter barley 81 (70), spring barley 77 (80), oats 82 (81).

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G R A I N S

CANADIAN WHEAT-CROP  
CONDITION DECLINES . . .

Because of the generally dry, hot weather which prevailed during June in Canada, the condition of the growing wheat crop was materially lowered, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa. This was particularly true in the important Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, but some decline was indicated in all the Provinces except New Brunswick and British Columbia. Manitoba suffered least, since sufficient rain fell to keep all crops growing well, and despite a reduction of 7 points from the figure issued May 31, the condition of wheat on June 30 was excellent at 121 percent of the long-time average yield per acre. Saskatchewan was the most seriously affected; largely because of inadequate rainfall the crop declined during the month by 21 points to 71 percent. In Alberta, the east-central part of the Province bordering on Saskatchewan suffered considerably, and the condition of the wheat crop was reduced by 18 points to 80 percent.

CANADA: Condition of the wheat crop, by Provinces,  
on June 30, 1941, with comparisons

Province	June 30, 1940	May 31, 1941	June 30, 1941
	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Manitoba <u>a/</u> .....	117	128	121
Saskatchewan <u>a/</u> .....	92	92	71
Alberta <u>a/</u> .....	93	98	80
Ontario .....	99	91	85
Quebec .....	95	100	94
British Columbia .....	96	99	101
Prince Edward Island .....	97	100	99
Nova Scotia .....	97	100	98
New Brunswick .....	94	95	97
Canada <u>b/</u> .....	96	98	80

Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa; condition expressed in percentages of the long-time average yield per acre.

a/ Condition figures based on weather factors.

b/ Includes condition figures for Prairie Provinces based on weather factors.

Since July 1 scattered showers have been received over the Prairie Provinces and heavier rains at some points in Saskatchewan and Alberta. With moderately warm weather and light rains over most of the Province,

crop prospects have been well maintained in Manitoba. Most of the wheat has headed out and little grasshopper damage is noted. Conditions in Saskatchewan vary greatly. Crops on stubble land in the southern and central parts are virtual failures but are generally good in other parts, although rains are needed to prevent deterioration. Nearly all the wheat is in the shot-blade stage and is heading out short in the drier areas. Some loss from hail was reported but little insect damage. Although local showers have been general and fairly heavy rains fell in some sections of Alberta during the week ended July 9, moisture shortages are becoming acute in parts of the Province. Wheat has headed out everywhere but is most advanced in the southern districts. Heavy local damage from hail was reported in western and southwestern sections, but injury from insects has been light this season.

TUNISIAN WHEAT CROP  
ABOVE AVERAGE . . .

The latest unofficial estimate of wheat production this year in Tunisia shows a slight increase over the figures reported in June. The acreage seeded to bread wheat appears to have been somewhat overestimated, but yields are expected to be larger than previously estimated. No change was made, however, in the durum estimate. The total crop, now placed at 14,697,000 bushels, compares with only 10,656,000 bushels unofficially reported for 1940 and the 1935-1939 average of 14,073,000 bushels. The larger outturn of bread wheat this year was attributed to the cool weather of May and June, which permitted slow ripening of the crop, and to the absence of weather or insect damage.

Prices were previously fixed for 1941 wheat, effective June 30, at 290 francs per quintal for bread wheat (\$1.58 per bushel) and 305 francs (\$1.66) for durum wheat. The price of flour for bread making was set at 325 francs per quintal (\$2.95 per 100 pounds) and that for ordinary semolina at 350 francs (\$3.18), while the official price of bread is 3.15 francs per kilogram (3 cents per pound). It was further reported that a Government order was expected to be published that would provide for the declaration of all stocks of wheat, flour, and semolina exceeding 20 kilograms (44 pounds).

It was expected in June that exports from the 1941 crop would go to unoccupied France. A total quantity of 2,205,000 bushels of bread wheat was designated for this purpose, the shipment of which was to be completed by July 15. A surplus of around 1,200,000 bushels of durum wheat was also expected to go to the same destination.

Net exports of wheat, including flour as grain, from Tunisia during 1935-36 to 1938-39 averaged nearly 3.5 million bushels a year.



Trade figures for 1939-40 have not been received, but production in 1939 was of record size, totaling 18,555,000 bushels. The greater part of the wheat exported by Tunisia in the past has gone to France.

**TUNISIA: Acreage, production, and exports of wheat,**  
average 1935-1939, annual 1940 and 1941

Year of harvest	Acreage	Production	Net exports <u>a/</u>
	1,000 acres	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1935 .....	2,026	16,902	5,610
1936 .....	1,221	8,084	<u>b/</u> 626
1937 .....	2,404	17,637	4,962
1938 .....	1,665	13,962	3,976
1939 .....	2,104	18,555	-
Average .....	1,884	15,028	3,480
1940 <u>c/</u> .....	1,359	10,656	-
1941 <u>c/</u> .....	1,322	14,697	-

Compiled from official statistics, except as noted.

a/ Flour included in terms of grain; July-June marketing year.

b/ Net imports.

c/ Unofficial estimates based on best available information.

**GRAIN STATISTICS . . .**

**WHEAT, INCLUDING FLOUR: Shipments from principal exporting countries,**  
as given by current trade sources, 1938-39 to 1941-42

Country	Total	Shipments 1941	Shipments
	shipments	week ended	July 1 - July 12
	1938-39:1939-40:June 28:July 5	July 12:1940-41:1941-42	
	1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000 : 1,000		
	bushels:bushels:bushels:bushels:bushels:bushels:bushels		
North America <u>a/</u> ....	245,296:209,872:	5,193: 6,964:	6,593: 7,379: 13,557
Argentina .....	114,272:173,776:	1,800: 1,734:	1,550: 6,135: 3,284
Australia .....	102,116: <u>b/</u> :	- : - :	- : - :
Soviet Union .....	39,824: - :	- : - :	- : - :
Danube & Bulgaria <u>c/</u> :	52,848: 39,616:	- : - :	- : - :
British India <u>a/</u> ....	10,097: - :	- : - :	- : - :
Total above .....	564,453:	:	<u>e/</u> 13,514: <u>e/</u> 16,841
Total European <u>a/</u> ....	450,784:	:	:
Total ex-European <u>a/</u> :	114,670:	:	:

Compiled from official and trade sources.

a/ Broomhall's Corn Trade News. b/ Not available.

c/ Black Sea shipments only; no figures for current weeks.

d/ Official. e/ North America and Argentina only.

GRAINS: Weekly average closing price per bushel, future delivery,  
at leading markets, 1940-1941

Week ended	Wheat						Corn			
	Chicago		Winnipeg		Buenos Aires		Chicago		Buenos Aires	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941 a/
High <u>b/</u>	83	107	70	c/ 71	d/ 75	57	52	76	e/ 33	27
Low <u>b/</u>	75	100	67	c/ 68	d/ 70	55	53	75	e/ 32	26
September										
June 14	81	103	69	f/ 70	d/ 70	55	61	75	f/ 32	27
21	79	102	67	f/ 70	d/ 71	55	60	75	f/ 32	27
28	78	106	67	f/ 70	d/ 73	56	59	76	f/ 32	27
July 5	77	105	67	68	d/ 75	57	58	76	d/ 33	26
12	75	107	67	71	d/ 74	56	58	76	d/ 33	26

Corn prices at Buenos Aires compiled from New York Journal of Commerce; all other prices from Chicago Daily Trade Bulletin. a/ Official price. b/ June 1 to July 12, 1941, and corresponding dates for 1940. c/ July and September futures. d/ August futures. e/ July-August futures. f/ July futures.

FEED GRAINS: Movement from principal exporting countries,  
July 12, 1941

Commodity and country	Yearly exports: Shipments week ended a/					Exports so far reported		
	1938-39	1939-40	June 28	July 5	July 12	July 1 to	1939-40	1940-41
	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels	bushels
BARLEY, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
United States	11,215	3,532	-	-	-	Apr. 30	3,457	581
Canada	16,537	13,338	-	-	-	May 31	13,125	1,430
Argentina	9,356	18,628	-	-	-	May 17	17,199	4,237
Danube & U.S.S.R.	26,005	4,297	0	0	0	July 12	4,147	1,000
Total	63,113	39,795					37,928	7,248
OATS, EXPORTS: <u>c/</u>								
United States	5,106	1,429	-	-	-	Apr. 30	1,231	1,019
Canada	13,738	24,330	-	-	-	May 31	21,767	13,807
Argentina	19,379	27,624	62	0	7	July 12	27,913	4,026
Danube & U.S.S.R.	30	250	0	0	0	July 12	70	0
Total	38,253	53,633					50,981	18,852
CORN, EXPORTS: <u>d/</u>						Oct. 1 to		
United States	34,369	44,284	-	-	-	Apr. 30	26,454	8,125
Danube & U.S.S.R.	19,629	5,304	0	0	0	July 12	4,729	0
Argentina	142,869	87,766	4	291	0	July 12	89,570	19,782
South Africa	25,991	15,499	0	0	0	July 12	14,745	0
Total	222,858	152,853					135,498	27,907
CORN, IMPORTS: <u>d/</u>								
United States	442	1,110				Apr. 30	320	997

Compiled from official and trade sources. a/ Weeks shown are nearest to date shown.  
b/ Preliminary. c/ Year beginning July 1. d/ Year beginning October 1.

\* \* \* \* \*



# V E G E T A B L E   O I L S   A N D   O I L S E E D S

## CHINESE PEANUT EXPORTS

FAIRLY WELL MAINTAINED . . .

Peanut exports from China held up remarkably well despite disturbed trade conditions during the first 6 months (November-April) of the 1940-41 marketing year, according to information received by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Although total export figures for the 6 months under review indicate an increase over the corresponding period of last year, actual shipments to foreign countries were smaller as substantial quantities included were, in reality, domestic shipments having been made to South China via Japanese ports and Hong Kong. The most serious blow to the peanut trade this season was the Canadian Government's requirement of an import license for peanut kernels. All exports to European countries have ceased except for kernels and peanut oil which have been shipped to Germany via the Trans-Siberian Railway. South American countries have not developed as a market for Chinese peanuts as was anticipated.

CHINA: Exports of peanuts and oil to foreign countries,  
November through April, 1937-38 to 1940-41  
(Expressed in kernel equivalents a/ )

Item	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>	<u>1,000 pounds</u>
Unshelled .....	9,468	30,181	4,027	4,394
Kernels .....	18,932	46,645	28,017	66,690
Oil .....	29,981	98,573	69,436	57,899
Total .....	58,381	175,399	101,480	128,983

American consulate, Tsingtao.

a/ - Conversion rates used: for unshelled peanuts 0.69; for peanut oil 2.63.

Some revival of the domestic trade between North China and South China ports has occurred with Japanese firms having practically a monopoly. Trade between Tsingtao and Shanghai was totally cut off for a time because Japanese authorities reserved this business for themselves. Arrangements have recently been made, however, with Tsingtao exporters whereby Chinese may participate up to 70 percent of the trade with Shanghai. The trade in peanuts with South China ports is barred to Chinese companies, and this in effect reserves the greatest portion of the domestic business to Japanese firms.

Among the chief difficulties of the peanut exports in North China during the first half of the 1940-41 season have been the rise in the link exchange rate of the Federal Reserve Bank notes, the high prices

locally for peanuts which forced up quotations to foreign buyers, and the shortage of "import cover" on the link exchange basis. Imports into North China have been on a restricted basis since July 1940 and since exports must be linked with imports, it often happened that when an exporter was in a position to make a sale abroad he was unable to find an importer with the necessary amount of foreign exchange with whom he could link the transaction. This was especially true in the peanut-oil export trade where large amounts of foreign currency are required for a single shipment.

During the last half (May-October) of the 1940-41 marketing year peanut exports from China are not expected to be large. Canadian importers of kernels have about exhausted their quota of peanuts from China. The present high link-exchange rate and the lack of import cover make it difficult for the exporter to conclude new contracts. Lack of shipping facilities between North China and foreign countries and South China ports is also a factor in making business more difficult.

The 1940 Chinese peanut harvest was considered normal. Reliable production estimates are not available but the Chinese crop is known to be very large as peanuts are grown in every province and peanuts and peanut oil are extensively consumed in most parts of the country. North China, principally Shantung Province and to some extent Honan and Hopei Provinces, is the surplus area. South China, on the other hand, is always a deficit vegetable-oil area.

CHINA: Exports of unshelled peanuts by countries,  
November through April, 1937-38 to 1940-41

Country	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>	1,000 <u>pounds</u>
Algeria .....	1,281	2,568	-	-
Canada .....	40	2,274	1,970	2,727
Egypt .....	694	3,417	-	-
France .....	3,346	6,886	67	-
Germany .....	369	1,950	-	-
Great Britain .....	1,413	1,382	-	-
Hong Kong .....	1,379	416	227	93
Italy .....	1,518	22	145	-
Japan .....	35	3,239	438	127
Netherlands .....	3,035	16,946	899	-
United States .....	-	-	-	2,364
Kwantung Leased Territory ....	-	-	112	459
Other countries .....	612	4,641	1,978	598
Total .....	13,722	43,741	5,836	6,368

American consulate, Tsingtao.



Exports of unshelled peanuts from China during the 6 months' period, although slightly above last year, are much below normal on account of disrupted shipping facilities to European markets. Canada this season has been the only important market. The declared exports for the United States are believed to have been primarily destined for Canada as imports into this country have been small.

Exports of shelled peanuts this season appear to be much larger than in recent years but the bulk of the exports were declared for Taiwan. These peanuts were in reality destined for South China and, therefore, should be counted as domestic trade. Transshipment of cargo at Taiwan, permitted only by Japanese shippers, is one method used to circumvent regulations imposed by Japanese authorities on trade with South China. Shipments to Germany increased substantially during the 6 months' period this season. In addition to those declared for Germany, it is believed that exports to the Kwantung Leased Territory were also made to the Reich as Kwantung is a substantial exporter of peanuts.

CHINA: Exports of peanut kernels, November through April,  
1937-38 to 1940-41

Country	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada .....	174	10,326	15,261	14,001
Chile .....	-	-	1,277	4,174
Egypt .....	403	4,288	-	-
Taiwan .....	-	-	-	30,814
France .....	1,679	1,970	-	-
Germany .....	765	6,239	640	2,711
Great Britain .....	1,929	600	-	-
Hong Kong .....	8,168	3,608	4,075	4,986
Italy .....	1,107	4	-	-
Japan .....	-	9,687	1,718	4,388
Netherlands .....	2,178	3,408	608	-
Philippine Islands .....	319	293	93	147
United States .....	4	73	528	-
Kwantung Leased Territory .....	397	361	254	980
Other countries .....	1,809	5,787	3,562	4,489
Total .....	18,932	46,644	28,017	66,690

American consulate, Tsingtao.

Peanut-oil exports during the first half of the 1940-41 season were smaller than during the corresponding period last year, primarily as a result of the decreased takings by Canada. It is believed that the bulk of the peanut oil declared for the United States was also taken by Canada. Exports to the Kwantung Leased Territory were reported as destined for Germany.



CHINA: Exports of peanut oil, by countries,  
November through April, 1937-38 to 1940-41

Country	1937-38	1938-39	1939-40	1940-41
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Canada .....	-	5,229	3,415	1,702
Taiwan .....	-	-	-	901
Germany .....	2,362	7,778	112	140
Hong Kong .....	8,896	5,783	1,521	4,914
Japan .....	-	2,966	312	294
Philippine Islands .....	24	819	30	37
United States .....	-	10,999	17,940	10,426
Kwantung Leased Territory .....	-	27	510	2,900
Other countries .....	118	3,879	2,562	701
Total .....	11,400	37,480	26,402	22,015

American consulate, Tsingtao.

Peanut prices at Tsingtao have had wide fluctuations during the first half of the current marketing season. These were caused by such factors as variation in the value of the Federal Reserve Bank notes, difficulty in securing import cover on the link exchange basis, disturbed conditions in markets abroad, and restrictions placed on the trade between North China and Shanghai and South China ports. Peanut prices have been uniformly higher this season than a year ago while peanut oil has had wide fluctuations.

CHINA: Peanut quotations at Tsingtao, c. and f. Seattle  
(Per 100 pounds in United States dollars)

Item	October 31			April 30,
	1938	1939	1940	1941
Shelled 28/30 .....	2.35	3.00	3.70	4.88
Unshelled 11/12 .....	2.30	2.90	3.40	4.52
Oil .....	3.15	5.00	3.70	5.47
Meal .....	1.125	1.30	1.40	1.73

American consulate, Tsingtao.

Stocks of peanuts and peanut oil on hand on May 1 were not large. A large part of this season's crop has been consumed in the interior. By crushing the kernels in hand presses, the farmers have a ready supply of cooking oil and cake available for feed or fertilizer. Many sections of the interior have not shipped peanuts to export centers this season because of guerilla interference.

\* \* \* \* \*

C O T T O N - O T H E R F I B E R SPERU MAINTAINS  
HEAVY COTTON EXPORTS  
TO JAPAN . . .

Exports of Peruvian cotton during the first 5 months of 1941 amounted to 164,931 bales compared with 95,902 bales in the corresponding period in 1940, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Shipments to Japan represented 72 percent of the 1941 total while those to the United Kingdom, previously the largest market (see Foreign Crops and Markets, June 16, 1941), declined to about 6 percent of the total.

PERU: Cotton exports, by countries of destination,  
May, and January-May, 1940 and 1941  
(In bales of 500 pounds gross)

Country	May		January - May	
			1940	1941
	Bales	Bales	Bales	Bales
United Kingdom .....	7,848	2,041	59,249	9,704
Belgium .....	975	353	2,713	0
France .....	0	0	3,229	0
Italy .....	2,091	0	9,932	0
Netherlands .....	354	0	4,217	0
Chile .....	1,023	1,689	4,069	5,352
Colombia .....	413	1,649	616	6,380
Japan .....	415	10,829	6,347	118,405
China .....	919	0	1,222	7,134
United States .....	416	225	2,433	2,183
Other countries .....	396	225	1,875	15,772
Total .....	14,850	17,011	95,902	164,931

Compiled from trade sources.

Sales of about 154,000 bales of the 1941 crop (for immediate and forward delivery) had been registered with the Peruvian Cotton Exchange by June 19, and together with unrecorded sales amounted to about 40 percent of the estimated 1941 crop. On the same date in 1940, sales of over 80 percent of the total production had been registered with the Exchange. Quotations for Tanguis averaged about 55.12 sols per quintal (8.36 cents per pound) in April against 54.69 sols (8.30 cents) for March and 58.55 sols (9.36 cents) for April 1940. Stocks at ports, principally new-crop cotton, amounted to about 98,000 bales on June 19 and were increasing rapidly as Peruvian cotton reaches the market in greatest volume from May to August.



Crop conditions have been satisfactory in all regions except the Ica Valley where a shortage of water has been detrimental. The cotton crop now being picked is believed to be at least as large as last year's crop of 382,900 bales.

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AUSTRALIA INCREASES  
BOUNTY PAYMENTS  
TO COTTON GROWERS . . .

Under the provisions of an amendment to the Raw Cotton Bounty Act of 1940, Australian cotton farmers are guaranteed a return from their 1941-42 and 1942-43 crops (seed and lint), equal to 12.5 pence (16.8 cents) per pound of lint, according to information received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prices received by producers for the 1940-41 cotton were equivalent to about 15.8 cents, including bounty payments. Prior to the closing of the Liverpool market, bounty payments were determined by spot quotations for American middling 7/8 inch at Liverpool and were increased or reduced conversely with price changes on that market. (See Foreign Crops and Markets, December 16, 1940.) In recent months, bounty payments have been based on prices of Brazilian cotton. Since the price of Brazilian is lower than that for American, the payments to cotton producers are larger than they otherwise would be.

The use of domestic cotton by Australian spinners is entirely voluntary and is encouraged only by price differences. The availability of large supplies of Brazilian cotton at relatively low prices made it difficult for Australian farmers to market their cotton even with the aid of the subsidy. The higher bounty payments for 1941 and 1942 were considered necessary to assure cotton growers a net return high enough to encourage increased cotton production for wartime requirements.

Australia's 1940-41 cotton crop (all grown in Queensland) picked from March to June is estimated unofficially at 15,000 bales against 8,600 bales in 1939-40. In addition to bounty payments, the Government is endeavoring to encourage greater cotton production by extension of irrigation facilities to the cotton fields. Out of a total of about 41,500 acres planted to cotton in 1939-40 only 1,200 acres were irrigated. Domestic consumption of raw cotton now totals over 70,000 bales annually and the mill industry is still expanding to meet wartime requirements for cotton manufacturers. The entire domestic crop, mostly American type cotton is used in Australia and the deficiency is normally made up of imports of nearly equal quantities from the United States and British India. Since annual imports of cotton textiles into Australia are equivalent to about 300,000 bales of raw cotton there is little immediate possibility of overexpansion either by Australian cotton growers or manufacturers.

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SPAIN'S RAYON INDUSTRY  
AGAIN EXPANDING . . . .

The textile industry of Spain, like other European countries, is experiencing difficulty in obtaining raw materials mostly raw cotton. Unlike the rest of the textile industry in Spain, which is operating at less than one-half of normal capacity, the rayon branch is reported to be rapidly increasing production. According to Spanish trade estimates, rayon production last year slightly exceeded production prior to the Spanish civil war. The proportionate number of workers effected, however, is less than 3 percent of the total number of textile workers.

Rayon production, nevertheless, would be even greater if the manufacturing plants could secure a larger supply of raw materials. The principal suppliers of wood pulp for Spain's rayon industry are the United States, Scandinavia, and eastern Europe.

There are three plants engaged in rayon filament production with full capacity estimated at about 16,500,000 pounds (equivalent to approximately 38,800 bales of cotton) per annum. All three plants use the viscose process of manufacturing rayon. Staple fiber is not produced in Spain except experimentally.

Rayon filament produced by the acetate and cupro-ammonium processes has to be imported. Prior to the Spanish civil war large quantities of rayon produced by these processes were imported from Italy and Japan.

Two new companies were formed during 1940 for the production of rayon filament and also staple fiber but, through May of this year, construction of these plants had not been started. These companies planned to use domestically produced pulp, mainly from eucalyptus trees and from straw.

Raw material for the three existing plants is furnished in part by the United States. It is stated that considerably more could be furnished if American exporters were able to make satisfactory arrangements for payment of their exports. The manufacturers in Spain desire to purchase American wood pulp in greater quantities than they are able to obtain with import permits or dollar exchange to cover the purchases.

Other supplies of wood pulp are arriving from Norway overland through Germany. These materials are obtained in exchange, through a German supervised clearing arrangement, for Spanish wines, cork, fruit pulp, and other Spanish products on which the Spanish and German Governments agreed. Sweden and Slovakia also furnish part of the wood pulp needed and a small proportion of the necessary raw material is produced within the country from eucalyptus wood, straw, esparato grass and other fibers.

Production of rayon was started in Spain about 1914 but actual production on a commercial basis did not begin until 1922. Since then it has steadily increased, having tripled between 1928 and 1930. Spain has followed the world trend in rayon production and usually accounts for approximately 1 percent of the rayon filament produced in the world.

SPAIN: Production of rayon yarn, 1922-1940

Year	Production of rayon filament <u>1,000 pounds</u>	Year	Production of rayon filament <u>1,000 pounds</u>
1922 .....	165	1932 .....	4,750
1923 .....	180	1933 .....	5,050
1924 .....	170	1934 .....	5,550
1925 .....	185	1935 .....	8,150
1926 .....	250	1936 .....	6,690
1927 .....	315	1937 .....	2,900
1928 .....	1,100	1938 .....	1,180
1929 .....	1,980	1939 .....	3,090
1930 .....	3,350	1940 .....	7,500
1931 .....	3,600		

Compiled from Rayon Or'ganon, June 1941, published by Textile Economics Bureau, Inc., New York City.

Before the Spanish civil war domestic production of rayon filament had reached 80 percent of the total consumption in Spain. In 1940 production was officially estimated at 6,614,000 pounds but reliable Spanish trade sources state that actual production amounted to 7,496,000 pounds, equivalent to about 18,000 bales of raw cotton, thus exceeding the pre-war 1935 trade figure. When normal conditions again prevail, it is believed that production will gradually continue to increase. The entire production is domestically consumed and is proportioned to the various sections of the industry.

The immediate future of the rayon industry depends principally on the ability of the producers to secure the necessary raw materials. It is reported that the industry is experiencing great difficulty in securing wood pulp from the United States. Some wood pulp is coming from northern Europe but it is not enough to keep the industry operating at last year's rate of production.

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T O B A C C O

TOBACCO SHORTAGE IN BRITISH MALAYA  
INCREASES DOMESTIC CROP . . . . .

It is estimated that approximately 7.5 million pounds of tobacco were harvested in British Malaya in 1940 from an area of 6,000 or 7,000 acres, according to a report received in the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. This crop represents an increase of about 19 percent over 1939 when production was estimated at 6.3 million pounds. Tobacco has been grown in Malaya by the natives for many years but Malaya has never been an important tobacco producing country. The area planted has increased greatly since about 1932 owing principally to the protection afforded local manufacturers by higher import duties on manufactured tobacco, and by relatively low rates on leaf imports essential to domestic manufacture. A recent shortage of tobacco products in Malaya brought about by the war and the resultant rise in prices of domestic tobacco products probably supplied the greatest stimulus for the increased crop of 1940.

The types of leaf grown belong to the heavy varieties suitable for the manufacture of cheroots and dark cigarettes. The principal type is the large-leaf Deli, produced from acclimatized seed. The Malaysians grow a small, coarse leaf for their own use but it does not enter commercial consumption. Several years ago, the Department of Agriculture of the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States experimented with the cultivation and curing of bright leaf tobacco from seed imported from the United States. The plants grew well, but the high atmospheric humidity rendered it difficult to cure the leaf to a good yellow color even in a fire-curing barn; consequently the experiments were abandoned. Most of the local tobacco is sun-cured, in frames made from bamboo laths placed in the sun each day and stored in sheds at night. It takes between 10 and 14 days to cure the leaf by this method. Smaller quantities of the local crop are air-cured, by suspending the leaves from the ceilings of houses and sheds for 2 or 3 weeks, after which process they are packed in gunny sacks and allowed to ferment for 6 months. Important quantities are also cured by the natives for their own use. In this method, the green leaves are sliced into shreds and dried in the sun. The resultant product has much the same appearance as Shag tobacco.

Prices of domestic leaf vary widely for different grades in different localities and seasons. A rough average price realized in 1940 was in the neighborhood of S\$35 per picul (12.3 cents per pound). In some districts of Kelantan, growers received in the neighborhood of S\$100 per picul (35.2 cents per pound) for first-grade tobacco.

Approximately all of the Malayan commercial crop is consumed in local factories. In 1940 about 50 percent of the local leaf production was used in making cheroots; 35 percent in pipe tobacco; 10 percent in cigarettes; and 5 percent in chewing tobacco. Although some of the locally made cigarettes contain 100 percent domestic leaf, most of the manufacturers mix



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domestic tobacco with imported leaf for making cigarettes, pipe tobacco, and chewing tobacco. At one time (1929-1933) the United States furnished between 2 and 3 million pounds of flue-cured leaf annually to this industry, but the closing of a modern British-owned factory that used American leaf, reduced the trade considerably; and through the effect of the preferential tariff, the small remaining portion has entirely disappeared. British Malayan leaf imports are now supplied by British possessions.

The domestic production of cigarettes in Malay was not very important prior to 1938 but since that time several factories have opened up with modern machinery. As these factories are using domestic tobacco principally, and, therefore, not even subject to excise tax, the output is expected to compete seriously in the low-priced field. It is estimated that Malayan cigarette production has increased from 90 million in 1938 to 160 million in 1939 and to 350 million in 1940. The increase in output has continued into 1941. In view of increased duties on imported tobacco products and a general shortage of supplies, local factories are working to capacity.

The domestic production of pipe tobacco probably amounted to between 2.5 and 3.0 million pounds in 1940, although definite statistics as to the output are not available. Distributors of imported pipe tobacco are not inclined to consider the domestic product a serious competitor as the quality is poor. A shortage of imported pipe tobacco is expected unless the authorities relax the import controls to allow imports from the United States. It is not believed possible to obtain the necessary supplies from Australia and South Africa. Moreover, British manufacturers who formerly supplied part of the market are not in a position to fill orders even if they could secure shipping space.

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#### OUTPUT OF TOBACCO PRODUCTS REDUCED IN NORWAY . . . . .

The Norwegian Department of Supplies has issued an order reducing the production of the various tobacco factories to 75 percent of the normal output, according to information supplied the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The new order becomes effective on staggered dates depending upon the amount of stocks on hand at the various factories.

The production of smoking tobacco and cigarettes is now about 60 percent of normal at most of the factories whereas the production of cigars is as low as 30 percent in some plants. It is stated that the shortage of leaf tobacco has been relieved somewhat by the small quantity of Italian tobacco which was received during the first quarter of the current year.

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F R U I T S , V E G E T A B L E S , A N D N U T SNEAR NORMAL EXPORT  
OF SOUTH AFRICAN ORANGES  
TO UNITED KINGDOM IN 1940 . . .

Exports of oranges from South Africa during the 1940 marketing season (April-December) amounted to 4,337,000 boxes, according to a report by the Chairman of the South African Citrus Exchange appearing in the "Citrus Grower." According to his estimate, around 80 percent of the exportable crop was moved during the season. About 414,000 boxes of grapefruit or about 64 percent of the crop were exported but exports of lemons were very small.

The 1940 South African orange crop was estimated at around 5,404,000 boxes, or about 8 percent above that of the previous year and about 73 percent more than the average crop for the 1932-1936 period. The grapefruit crop was also heavier, being estimated at around 647,000 boxes, or substantially above that for the previous year. The estimated South African export surpluses and actual exports of citrus crops for 1940 were as follows:

<u>Item</u>	<u>Estimated exportable 1940 crop 1,000 boxes</u>	<u>Exports in 1940 1,000 boxes</u>	<u>Percentage of crop exported Percent</u>
Oranges:			
Navels .....	1,802	1,802	100
Mid-season varieties..	180	175	97
Valencias .....	3,422	2,361	69
Total oranges .....	5,404	4,338	80
Grapefruit .....	647	414	64

Exports for the season were the third heaviest on record, being slightly below the movements in 1939 and 1937. By arrangement with the British Ministry of Shipping, sufficient ship space was allocated to move the fruit. The individual boat lines serving in the South African trade before the war were replaced by the newly organized Merchant Shipping Service which is under the control of the Ministry of Shipping.

The returns on exports in 1940, despite higher shipping, insurance, and other charges, were among the "best prices received by our producers for many years," the chairman stated. The average f.o.b. price realized was 11s.5d. (\$2.27 United States) per box. The entire export crop was disposed of in the United Kingdom as the invasion of the countries on the western part of the Continent came just after the beginning of the movement of South African citrus in volume. According to a report of the



Overseas Representative in London of the South African Citrus industry, the net price per box realized in British markets for the season averaged as follows, with comparisons for the 1938 and 1939 seasons:

Item	United Kingdom currency			United States currency		
	1938	1939	1940	1938	1939	1940
Oranges:						
Navels .....	4s.10d.	7s.8d.	12s.3d.	\$0.96	\$1.53	\$2.44
Seedlings .....	5s. 7d.	9s.5d.	11s.8d.	1.11	1.88	2.32
Valencias .....	9s. 1d.	6s.0d.	10s.4d.	1.81	1.20	2.06
All oranges ...	6s.10d.	6s.9d.	11s.4d.	1.36	1.34	2.26
Grapefruit .....	6s. 6d.	7s.3d.	14s.10d.	1.29	1.44	2.95

Sales in the United Kingdom were made under the terms of the Price Control Order of the British Ministry of Food effective May 20, 1940. Under the terms, maximum prices for first-hand sales, including those by importers and wholesalers, and for retail sales to consumers were established. Price differentials were based upon the condition of offerings. This order was put into effect to prevent chaotic movements in prices, especially to prevent abnormally high prices from ruling when supplies on the market were unavailable or very short.

In South Africa, the Citrus Board introduced for the first time a "flat" pool method of compensating growers, the computation of returns to growers being made without regard to variety, grade, or size of fruit sold by the grower. The "flat" pool method is to be used in the 1941 season. The Citrus Board was also used as the organization through which Government-backed loans could be made to producers. A loan of £800,000 (\$3,182,000 United States) backed by a Government guarantee was raised by the Citrus Board from the Land Bank and loans were made to individual growers and grower organizations. These loans were used largely to finance purchases of packing materials and orchard supplies and to pay for certain charges accruing in South Africa to cover costs of preparing the fruit for export. This loan has been repaid. For the 1941 season, the Citrus Board raised a sum of £700,000 (\$2,789,000 United States) for similar purposes except that these facilities will not be available for the purchase of fertilizers or to pay labor costs of fumigation.

The chairman briefly discussed the export situation for 1941. He pointed out that the British wanted South African oranges, the only limiting factor being shipping space. Because of the deterioration of the shipping situation as compared with that in 1940, he stated that plans were being made upon the assumption that about 50 percent of the exportable orange crop would be shipped in the form of fresh fruit to Great Britain. The remainder may be disposed of either in the form of pulp and juice or in the form of shipments of fresh fruit to North Africa and the Middle East. The United Kingdom has placed a total embargo on imports of



grapefruit, lemons, and naartjies (tangerines) for the 1941 season. A considerable portion of the grapefruit crop will probably be converted to pulp and juice. No plans were mentioned for lemons or naartjies which are relatively unimportant.

SOUTH AFRICA: Monthly exports of oranges, average 1932 to 1936, annual 1937 to 1940

Month	Average 1932-1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes
April .....	1	1	a/	5	2
May .....	39	108	151	210	439
June .....	370	604	890	928	892
July .....	458	922	496	529	535
August .....	335	495	400	702	637
September ...	492	770	719	900	333
October .....	352	678	492	821	-
November .....	61	126	39	220	-
December .....	1	a/	2	10	-
Total .....	2,109	3,704	3,189	4,325	-

Compiled from Crops and Markets, South African Department of Agriculture and Forestry, Pretoria.

a/ Less than 500 boxes.

#### BELGIAN CONGO

#### PLANTS PYRETHRUM . . .

Commercial cultivation of pyrethrum flowers was started in an experimental way in the Belgian Congo in 1935 with about 245 acres which produced 3.3 short tons of dry flowers. The following year the plantings were increased to about 800 acres and production increased to 24 tons.

The plantings during the next 2 years (1937-1938) were greatly increased and it was estimated that 1,100 short tons were produced in 1940. The 1941 production is forecast at only 275 tons. The profit realized by the growers for the first 2 years stimulated additional acreage being planted to pyrethrum. Profits during 1939 and 1940 declined due in part to higher transportation and other costs as a result of the war. During 1941 there were 1,605 acres growing pyrethrum. Indications are that when the war is over a heavy increase in production is to be expected.

The plantings are on the high, cool plateaux of Kivu and Ruanda-Urundi, at altitudes of 6,561 feet and upwards. The area is said to compare favorably with Japan and Dalmatia for growing the plants. The weather in these areas is said to be admirably suited to pyrethrum. The yield is calculated at about 1,100 pounds of dried flowers per acre when given proper care.

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It has been reported that the plant experiences some attacks from thrips, usually during the dry season, while in the more humid zones where sunshine is insufficient, the flowers may be affected by a brownish rot. The rot, which is now being studied by a Government agency, does not affect the plant but does reduce the percentage of salable flowers.

The Government of the Colony is very much interested in developing this industry and on October 2, 1940, issued the following ordinance designed to keep the quality and stand at high levels:

- (a) The product shall contain not more than 33 percent of unripe flowers, the optimum degree of maturity being attained when 10 percent of the yellow central flowers of the capitulum are still closed.
- (b) It may contain not more than 10 percent of discolored or brownish flowers, or more than 2 percent of stems or closed buds.
- (c) It shall be devoid of foreign matter.
- (d) It shall test at least 1.20 percent pyrethrine.
- (e) It shall contain not more than 10 percent humidity.
- (f) The dry product shall conserve a coloration closely approaching that which it possessed in a fresh state, that is to say, corollas with snow-white stripes, bright yellow disc, and blue-green involucre.

Article 2 - The inspection of conditions of quality and packing of pyrethrum flowers destined for export shall be carried out by agencies assigned for this purpose by the Governor General.

Certificates of inspection shall be attached to waybills and must accompany the product beyond the frontier.

Article 3 - The inspection provided by Article 2 hereabove required a fee of 0.50 francs per kilogram.

Article 4 - The export of pyrethrum flowers not corresponding to the conditions of quality determined in the present ordinance is forbidden.

Article 5 - The present ordinance will go into effect on January 1, 1941

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CANADIAN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE  
DUTY VALUATION . . . . .CANADA: Record of seasonal advanced valuation for calculating duty  
on imports of fruits and vegetables, 1941

Commodity	: : Advanced : valuation	: : Date : established	: : Date : cancelled	: : Region : affected
	: : Cents : per pound	: :	: :	: :
Apricots .....	1.5	: June 21	: -	: Western Canada
Asparagus .....	4.0	: -	: June 27	: Ontario-Quebec
Beets .....	1.0	: May 15	: -	: Ontario-Quebec
		: June 6	: -	: Western Canada
Cabbage .....	0.8	: May 15	: -	: Ontario-Quebec
		: June 3	: -	: Western Canada
		: June 28	: -	: Maritime Provinces
Cauliflower.....	1.5	: July 4	: -	: Western Canada
Carrots .....	0.8	: June 3	: -	: Ontario-Quebec
		: June 6	: -	: Western Canada
Celery .....	0.8	: July 3	: -	: Western Canada
Cherries .....	3.0	: May 30	: -	: Western Canada
		: June 5	: -	: Ontario-Quebec
Cucumbers .....	2.0	: April 1	: -	: Ontario-Quebec
		: June 28	: -	: Maritime Provinces
		: July 4	: -	: Western Canada
Green beans .....	1.5	: June 12	: -	: Ontario-Quebec
Green peas .....	2.0	: June 6	: -	: Ontario-Quebec
		: June 6	: -	: Western Canada
Lettuce .....	0.8	: April 1	: -	: Ontario-Quebec
		: May 14	: -	: Western Canada
Loganberries .....	2.0	: June 26	: -	: Western Canada
		: June 26	: -	: Ontario-Quebec
Plums .....	1.0	: July 8	: -	: Western Canada
Raspberries .....	2.0	: June 26	: -	: Western Canada
		: June 26	: -	: Ontario-Quebec
Strawberries.....	1.6	: May 9	: June 20	: Western Canada
		: May 23	: July 4	: Ontario-Quebec
		: June 28	: -	: Maritime Provinces

Compiled from reports of the Department of National Revenue, Canada.

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L I V E S T O C K   A N D   A N I M A L   P R O D U C T S

STOCKS OF CARPET WOOL IN INDIA  
STILL HEAVY DESPITE RECENT RELEASES  
TO THE UNITED STATES . . . . .

The release by the British Wool Control of a further 5 million pounds <sup>1/</sup> of East Indian wools reported by cable July 5, 1941, for direct shipment from India to the United States brings the total quantity released since October 1, 1940, up to that date to 19 million pounds. Sale and shipment of the recently released quantity is to be made as wool becomes available.

The Wool Control advises that of the 14 million pounds released previously, 6 million pounds awaited shipment in early July and 8 million pounds had already been shipped. This implies that approximately 4 million pounds were shipped in the June quarter as direct shipments of East Indian wools to the United States from October 1, 1940, through April 30, 1941, totaled 4,448,000 pounds, 3,539,000 from Karachi and the remainder from Bombay, according to a report from American Consul C. E. Macy stationed at Karachi. Including Afghan (Kandahar) wool, which is not subject to quota restrictions, shipments of East Indian and Afghan wool for the 7 months ended April 30, 1941 (through Karachi and Bombay), combined amounted to 3,213,000 pounds in 1940-41 compared with 9,911,000 pounds in the corresponding period of 1939-40.

Stocks had been piling up in India, owing to the fact that shipments to the United Kingdom had been stopped for several months as the result of a lack of shipping space. Conditions are reported to have improved somewhat in April, with small cargoes moving out for United Kingdom ports. Liverpool has always been the principal center for East Indian wool auctions. As a result of existing conditions, however, it has been found inadvisable to continue the former concentration at one point and in the future, it has been announced, sales will be made by private treaty arranged by the Wool Control Board.

Congestion at Indian ports continues. Stocks at ports in mid-May totaled approximately 11 million pounds, consisting principally of the yellow or summer (1940) clip. Most of the white clip, estimated at between 25 and 28 million pounds, is still held at up-country producing centers.

Annual production of yellow and white types of East Indian wools ranges from 66.0 to 82.5 million pounds. Including grey wool, now reserved for consumption in India, total production for the 5-year

<sup>1/</sup> See Foreign Crops and Markets, March 24, 1941, for earlier information.

period 1935 to 1939 was roughly estimated at 84 million pounds. The summer or yellow clip usually arrives on the market in October and the winter or white clip in February. In addition, most of the Afghan (Kandahar) wool, estimated at about 7 million pounds, and the Tibetan clip, estimated at 10 million pounds, is exported through Indian ports.

The East Indian wool released for the United States in March was allotted to former Liverpool shippers who had had difficulty in making shipments to that port in recent months due to lack of bottoms in which to carry the wool.

As these quotas were announced as transferable (and probably the same holds good for recently released wool) it seems likely that holders of small quotas will negotiate with larger firms dealing with the United States for parcels of wools lying at up-country points unsold. This will undoubtedly be to the advantage of the American buyer as the wool not at ports was intended for Liverpool and is ungraded as is all wool sent to that port. The two leading contract shippers at Karachi who export to the United States ship only graded wool.

EAST INDIAN WOOLS: Maximum issue prices of British Wool  
Control in England

Description	Effective June 20, 1940		Effective February 12, 1941	
	British currency	American currency	British currency	American currency
	Pence per pound	Cents per pound	Pence per pound	Cents per pound
Vicanere, white .....	21.00	35.22	22.00	36.9
Joria, white .....	18.00	30.19	19.00	31.9
Marwar, white .....	15.50	26.00	16.25	27.3
Kandesh, black .....	12.00	20.13	12.50	20.5
Kandesh, grey .....	9.25	15.51	9.75	16.4
Kandahar (Afghan, white) .....	14.75	24.74	15.50	26.0

Wool Control Order No. 12 and No. 15; Statutory Rules and Orders 1941 No. 166.

Tibetan wool

Greater-than-normal domestic consumption combined with continued demand from the United States has considerably reduced supplies of



Tibetan wool. Practically all not purchased by Indian millas has been taken off the market by shippers who expect a continuation of the favorable market conditions.

The Monsoon season, when supplies can no longer be received from Tibet, due to impassible condition of the mountain trails, is just approaching. The rains usually begin in June or early July and last until October or November, during which time Kalimpong receives no new supplies. These wools are first transported to Kalimpong and then to Calcutta. The Tibetan wool clip is estimated at approximately 10 million pounds.

#### Afghan wool

Exports of Afghan wool direct to the United States since June 1940 (the date direct exports of this wool began to move through Karachi) totaled 3,765,000 pounds. Stocks of this wool are almost exhausted and surveys of some recent arrivals show that in some cases from 25 to 50 percent of the bales (after having been opened and the center portion inspected) had been found to consist of Indian, not Afghan wool, which was smuggled across the frontier.

Prices of Kandahar wools on May 13 from Afghanistan were quoted at 88 rupees per maund of 82 pounds (32 cents United States per pound) at Karachi.

#### UNITED KINGDOM WOOL CONSUMPTION EXPECTED TO BE SMALLER . . .

Wool consumption in the United Kingdom in 1941 will probably be below the high level of 1940. The reduction is chiefly in wool allocations to manufacturers engaged in production for the home market. Manufacturers of piecegoods for export are allocated full supplies necessary for the fulfillment of foreign orders and adequate supplies are also allocated to manufacturers engaged on Government contracts. Wool consumption in the United Kingdom in the first war year, November 1939-October 1940, reached over 1 billion pounds, according to reliable trade sources, compared with an average of 700 million pounds in the 5 years 1935 to 1939.

Although no statistics are being published it is believed that the United Kingdom has substantial stocks of wool on hand. Fine wool (Merino) is more plentiful than coarsebred qualities and the latter cannot be obtained for domestic civilian trade. The United Kingdom has



access to plentiful supplies of Merino wool, having purchased the entire exportable surpluses of Australia and the Union of South Africa. Cross-bred wool produced in the United Kingdom and New Zealand are also available to the United Kingdom, and the available supply of this kind is not so large as that of Merino wool.

Wool prices, especially of raw material for export, have been stabilized for some time. The Home Issue prices numbers 13 and 14 announced September 13 and 14, 1949, have been extended until February 15, 1942, for raw material required for the production of fabrics for export; until December 15, 1941, for raw material for the manufacture of yarn for export; and until October 31, 1941, for raw material allocated to the home trade ration.

The prices still in effect for wool and tops are given in the following table. Wool sold by the Wool Control for export in its existing state is about 2-1/2 percent higher in price than when sold for manufacture in Great Britain.

UNITED KINGDOM: Wool Control Board issue prices for wool and tops, announced September 13 and 14, 1940, with comparisons

Description	Colonial wool, Cleaned, scoured, oil combed		Tops, Colonial, oil combed	
	Effective	Operative	Effective	Operative
	Mar. 1, 1940 a/	Sept. 13, 1940 b/	Mar. 1, 1940 c/	Sept. 14, 1940 d/
	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound	Cents per pound
70's warp .....	62.05	64.57	77.15	81.76
70's average .....	55.76	57.86	72.53	76.73
66's warp .....	57.86	60.38	72.95	77.57
64's warp .....	57.02	59.54	71.28	75.47
64's average .....	52.83	54.93	69.18	73.37
60's super .....	53.67	55.76	67.49	71.70
60's ordinary .....	51.57	54.09	65.83	69.60
58's super .....	51.99	51.57	64.15	67.92
58's average .....	49.89	51.99	62.47	66.25

a/ Issue prices No. 9.

b/ Issue prices No. 13.

c/ Issue prices No. 10.

d/ Issue prices No. 14.

# CANADIAN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF MEAT . . .

CANADA: Exports and imports of meat, total and to the United States,  
1939, 1940, and January-May, 1940 and 1941

Item	Exports					
	1939		1940		January - May	
	United States	Total	United States	Total	Total 1940 a/	Total 1941 a/
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Cattle .....	201,065	208,791	153,856	157,264	51,971	51,592
Calves .....	83,398	84,634	75,658	76,517	29,556	25,901
Hogs .....	124	5,826	265	7,203	699	14,356
Sheep .....	2,963	3,340	3,653	3,991	371	628
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds	pounds
Beef .....	794	4,358	496	3,693	1,184	1,759
Canned beef .....	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bacon and hams...	551	187,824	382	345,604	140,661	213,547
Pork .....	2,330	7,206	3,183	7,705	2,571	11,091
Mutton and lamb...	-	205	-	183	59	117
Lard .....	-	7,503	-	2,690	713	654
Lard compound...	-	541	-	665	400	38
Canned meats ...	13	4,642	39	6,378	6,008	651
	Imports					
Beef .....	9	130	7	233	85	316
Canned beef .....	-	12,812	-	10,384	6,604	2,804
Bacon and hams...	731	732	2,094	2,094	1,144	118
Pork .....	25,877	25,877	35,871	35,871	27,857	1,394
Mutton and lamb...	67	1,566	189	921	694	1,569
Lard .....	185	187	2	2	1	b/
Lard compound...	288	468	34	92	49	37
Canned meats ...	48	2,308	29	227	122	19

Compiled from Weekly Livestock Market Review, Canada, December 1939 and 1940,  
May 1940 and 1941.

a/ Not available by countries. b/ Less than 500 pounds.

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G E N E R A L   A N D   M I S C E L L A N E O U S

FOOD RATIONING IN ITALY 1/ . . .

Italy's wartime food situation is rather unsatisfactory though the country's self-sufficiency in foods on the basis of production and consumption in recent years was high - estimated at a theoretical 94 percent on a calorie basis. However, the diet of large sectors of the population is a very frugal one, notably in the south, and food consumption in the period 1934-1937 had declined compared to that in the economically more prosperous years 1926-1929. 2/ It appears, therefore, that the high level of self-sufficiency mentioned was partly due to a low level of consumption. If consumption had been maintained at the 1926-1929 standard, self-sufficiency in foods in the period 1934-1937 would have been slightly below 90 percent.

Italy's normal deficit in fats and oils was considerable, over one-third of consumption, largely covered by imports of oilfruits and oilseeds. Normally Italy also imported some livestock (or meat), sizable quantities of fish as well as of grain, mainly wheat and corn. The country usually is an important exporter of vegetables, fruits, and nuts, cheese, rice, and wine.

1/ The series on food rationing in European countries, which this article on Italy concludes, has been prepared by J. E. Richter. The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations has had the privilege of comparing its material on present rations with data available in the Economic, Financial and Transit Department of the League of Nations (now in the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University) whose officials have shown genuine interest in a measure of scientific cooperation on the subject.

The countries previously reviewed are Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. (Cf. Foreign Crops and Markets, May 5, 12, and 19; June 9, 16, and 23.) An article on Rationing in the United Kingdom was published in Foreign Agriculture, January 1941. A review of the food situation in Germany will shortly appear.

This material, which in some minor cases is still subject to revision, has been compiled with a view to providing the basis for an international comparison of the rations, both absolute and in terms of pre-war consumption. It is contemplated to publish such a study in an early issue of Foreign Agriculture.

2/ Benedetto Barberi in his study "Indagine statistica sulle disponibilità alimentari della popolazione italiana dal 1922 al 1937" estimates this decline at roughly 12 percent per adult male consumer, on a calorie basis. The estimate is 12 percent each for proteins, fats and carbohydrates. (Cf. Annali di Statistica, Serie VII, Vol. III, 1939, pages 68-69.) According to the same author, food consumption recovered in 1937 and 1938.



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That the present food situation should be as unfavorable as it actually is at first sight appears difficult to explain since 1940 agricultural production was by no means abnormally low. The wheat crop, it is true, turned out small, but the corn and rice crops were large, and olive-oil production was reported to have been the largest in many years. Factors other than the current level of domestic production must, therefore, account for the considerable restrictions to which civilian food consumption in Italy has been subjected for the past 6 months.

In the first place it seems that precautionary reservation of stocks for the armed forces and for future contingencies have deeply cut into the flow of food supplies for ordinary civilian consumers - the more so since the accumulation of reserves prior to Italy's entry into the war had not been on a large scale. Military and emergency stocks had, therefore, to be built up largely from wartime domestic supplies. Italy's armies, also, must live on home supplies and, contrary to Germany's, were unable to cover part of their requirements from the produce of conquered and occupied countries. Furthermore, there are indications that Italy's current exports of foodstuffs to Germany are relatively large, and in fact larger than in normal pre-war years.

All these factors, and probably some others such as inequitable distribution and transportation difficulties, go far to explain why, despite a basically high degree of food self-sufficiency, large parts of the Italian population had to reduce their consumption to levels considerably below the reduced normal of recent years.

The following table compares present food rations, as officially decreed, with statistics showing pre-war consumption by various social groups in various parts of Italy. These pre-war statistics have been derived from a household-budget inquiry made in 1929 under the direction of Professor Alfredo Niceforo and Dr. Guido Galeotti.

The table further gives comparisons with overall average per capita consumption data calculated by Professor Benedetto Barberi in a detailed study of total supplies. Barberi's per capita figures have been converted into figures per "consumption unit" (adult male) on the basis of Graham Lusk's scale to make them more nearly comparable with Professor Niceforo's 1929 regional inquiry data. This has been done, in the interest of comparability, despite the serious objections which may be raised against a uniform conversion scale, not differentiated by products, if the subject of the study is not total food consumption, but consumption of individual foods.

Little is known regarding present actual food consumption in Italy. There seems to be considerable variation by groups of consumers and geographical regions, and in some districts, notably of southern Italy and the Islands, conditions seem to be particularly unsatisfactory.

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Prices of food have risen considerably which, it may be concluded, is also an important factor in curtailing food consumption by the lower-income groups. The poorer people, it appears, are not only rationed by the physical restrictions imposed upon consumption but also by their purchasing power. More well-to-do families, according to some reports, are able to supplement their official rations by purchases at high prices in the clandestine food markets and of the more expensive unrationed foods to which the buying power of the low-income groups has no access.

It is not known whether official rations are always obtainable in full quantities, but there are strong indications that the supply of meat does not nearly suffice to honor the rations fully. Bread is not at present officially rationed, but recently seems to have been available only in quantities below pre-war consumption.

It is extremely difficult to form a reasonably reliable opinion as to how present food consumption by civilians in Italy compares with their normal pre-war intake. In the pre-war comparisons appropriate consideration must be given to the fact that the wartime rations do not appear to differentiate as between adult and child. If we disregard consumption by the apparently privileged classes - agricultural producers and the more well-to-do families - the data given in the table seem to suggest that present consumption by the mass of the lower-class families is considerably below their pre-war standard.

In certain parts of the country wartime consumption of bread, flour, and cereals (including rice and alimentary pastes) by the poorer class has probably not differed much from pre-war, while in other parts - notably the south where alimentary pastes prevail - the reduction may perhaps be estimated at up to as much as one-third. Consumption of alimentary pastes alone may have declined by perhaps as much as 40 or even 50 percent in parts of southern Italy. Since June rather drastic local rationing of bread has been reported from parts of northern Italy.

Consumption of sugar, which is normally small over wide areas of Italy, does not appear to have been much curtailed. Meat consumption has probably been reduced to from one-half to one-fourth of pre-war, and the consumption of fats to perhaps from one-half to one-third.

These restrictions are the more serious since the diet of the lower-income groups relies mainly on bread, alimentary pastes, rice, and olive oil, while their income is inadequate to purchase sufficient quantities of nonrationed foodstuffs, such as vegetables, fruits, etc. Wartime privations for the lower-class Italian families seem even more severe than those to which the comparable French groups are being subjected, since equally extensive reductions in consumption compared to pre-war in Italy were made from a lower general level of nutrition.



## ITALY: Weekly food rations per person, March 1941, and pre-war consumption

Foodstuffs	1941 Rations										Pre-war	
	General : Northern :		Central :		Southern :		Islands :		Heavy workers :		Consumption	
	: ration :	: Italy :	: Italy :	: Italy :	: Italy :	: Italy :	: Italy :	: Italy :	: South :	: North :	: Producers :	: per capita
	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: average
	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: (recent
	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: years) a/
	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: b/
	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :	: Grams :
Bread, flour, cereals, and alimentary pastes, In terms of flour:												
Wheat bread and flour .....	c/	-	93	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	3,000	d/ 2,300
Corn bread and flour .....	-	-	93	-	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	500
Rice .....	-	233	140	70	300	-	-	-	-	-	-	e/ 130-140
Rye bread and flour .....	c/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	d/ 45
Barley bread and flour .....	c/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	d/ 15
Mixed wheat-rye, rye-barley, or wheat-barley bread .....	c/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	f/ f/
Alimentary pastes .....	-	140	233	350	420	490	210	-	-	-	-	f/ f/
Total bread, flour, cereals, and alimentary pastes, in terms of flour .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	g/ 3,000
Potatoes .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	h/ 600-700
Sugar .....	117-140	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	i/ 100
Marmalade .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat:												
Beef and veal .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	j/ 180
Pork .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	j/ 100
Mutton, lamb, etc. ....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	j/ 25
Total meat .....	k/ 90-300	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	j/ 305
Poultry, game and rabbit .....	l/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	j/ 45
Total meat, poultry, game and rabbit .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	i/ 350

Continued -



- continued

Foodstuffs	1941 Rations										Pre-war	
	General					Heavy workers:					consumption	
	: rations	: Northern: Italy	: Central: Italy	: Southern: Italy	: Islands	: South: North	: South: North	: South: North	: South: North	: Producers:	: per capita	: average
	: Grams	: Grams	: Grams	: Grams	: Grams	: Grams	: Grams	: Grams	: Grams	: Grams	: Grams	: Grams
Fish .....	m/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	m/	115
Fats:												
Butter.....	-	23-58	23-47	11	-	-	-	-	-	-		25
Lard and hog fat.....	-	35-70	46-70	82	-	-	-	-	-	230		75
Olive oil .....	-	93	93	93	93	-	-	-	-	-		95
Seed oils .....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		30
Total fats and oils .....	93	93	93	93	93	-	-	-	-	-		225
Cheese .....	o/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		95
Fresh milk .....	m/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	p/	650
Eggs .....	m/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		140
Wine, other fermented beverages:	q/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		1,800
Dry beans .....	q/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		90
Other beans and legumes .....	q/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		170
Fresh legumes .....	q/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		75
Garden vegetables .....	q/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		625
Tomatoes .....	q/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		300
Fresh fruit .....	q/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		525
Citrus fruit .....	q/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		225
Dried fruit .....	q/	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		245

Continued -

ITALY: Weekly food rations per person, March 1941, and pre-war consumption  
- continued

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Foreign Crops and Markets

Vol. 43, No. 3

	Province									
	Bolzano s/	Salerno t/	Lecce u/	Sassari v/						
Foodstuffs										
	Pre-war consumption:	Pre-war consumption per "Consumption Unit" according to a special inquiry made in April-May, 1929 r/								
	(recent years)									
	average									
	per "Consumption Unit" w/									
	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams
read, flour, cereals, and alimentary pastes,										
In terms of flour:										
Wheat bread and flour.....	2,780	1,253:1,614	1,517:3,535:2,370	2,880:3,465:3,000	3,050:3,490:2,620	2,900				
Corn bread and flour.....	600	616: 294	413: 163: 14	56: 21: 3	21: 20: 100	10				
Rice.....	160-170	147: 266	245: 217: 224	210: 168: 203	189: 98: 182	133				
Rye bread and flour.....	55	711: 112	305: -	-	-	-				
Barley bread and flour.....	18	-	-	350: -	127: -	50				
Mixed wheat-rye, rye-barley, or wheat barley bread.....				Included under wheat bread						
Alimentary pastes.....	f/	1,176: 224	516: 294: 756: 798	100: 518: 616	84: 546: 581	25				
Total bread, flour, cereals, and alimentary pastes, in terms of flour.....	g/	3,625	4,036:2,818	3,290:4,676:3,406	4,049:4,622:3,822	3,890:4,396:3,595	3,769			
Potatoes.....	h/	725-850	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar.....	i/	120	154: 294	224: 42: 182	98: 21: 154	49: 168: 266	203			
Marmalade.....		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat:										
Beef and veal.....	j/	215	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pork.....	j/	120	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mutton, lamb, etc.....	j/	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total meat.....	j/	365	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poultry, game, and rabbit.....	j/	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total meat, poultry, game, and rabbit.....	j/	420	498: 931	585: 203: 399	238: 56: 420	133: 491: 829	460			

Continued -

- continued

Pre-war consumption per "Consumption Unit" according to a special inquiry made in April-May 1929 r/													
Province													
Foodstuffs	n/	Bolzano s/		Salerno t/		Lecce u/		Sassari v/		Upper	Lower	Rural	Upper
		Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower	Upper	Lower				
consumption:		Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams	Grams
(recent years)		140	28	70	35	196	315	238	63	336	196	224	421
average													
per "Consumption Unit" w/													
Fish	140	28	70	35	196	315	238	63	336	196	224	421	299
Fats:													
Butter	30	264	211	151	4	16	4	0	32	1	13	54	11
Lard and hog fat	90	265	178	220	123	139	117	12	17	9	119	74	74
Olive oil	115	41	108	86	187	180	161	278	386	300	130	190	165
Seed oils	35	x/	x/	x/	x/	x/	x/	x/	x/	x/	x/	x/	x/
Total fats and oils	270	570	497	457	314	335	282	290	435	310	262	318	250
Cheese	115	70	105	70	77	133	70	56	168	70	224	238	168
Fresh milk	-	5,327	4,039	4,039	364	903	553	168	532	301	1,260	1,848	1,281
Eggs	170	161	238	168	112	266	147	56	245	70	161	280	154
Wine, other fermented beverages	y/	3,150	1,099	1,029	1,092	1,274	1,351	1,134	364	1,197	616	1,000	1,070
Dry beans	108	56	63	49	399	161	238	574	203	385	147	49	161
Other beans and legumes	205												
Fresh legumes	90												
Garden vegetables	750	1,869	1,092	1,225	1,617	1,176	1,057	2,296	2,975	2,485	1,204	1,841	1,043
Tomatoes	360												
Fresh fruit	630												
Citrus fruit	270	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dried fruit	294												

- Continued



Rations (1941) compiled from published sources. Pre-war consumption data as per sources given in the following notes. For comment and reservations regarding the data and comparisons given in this table see also text of article. Reservations are particularly required in respect of certain data given per "consumption unit." For example, in the case of milk and wine, at least, the adult male consumption standard - calculated on the basis of a uniform coefficient which is the same for all products considered - is a misleading index. Children, it is true, regarding most foods consume less than do adults; but their milk consumption is mostly larger, not smaller, than that of the adult population; and the children's consumption of wine is mostly nil, while the uniform conversion scale applied still counts them as consuming from 50 to 83 percent of consumption by an adult male. It is easy to see that in such cases the data per "consumption unit" are quite unrealistic.

a/ According to the detailed study by Benedetto Barberi: "Indagine Statistica Sulle Disponibilità Alimentari Della Popolazione Italiana Dal 1922 Al 1937," published by the Istituto Centrale Di Statistica Del Regno D'Italia in its Annali Di Statistica, Serie VII, Vol. III, 1939. Cf. also Professor Barberi's supplementary article in Bollettino Mensile di Statistica, April 1940.

b/ Overall average including all levels of individual and regional consumption, such as of men, women, and children; farmers and city dwellers; of northerners, southerners, and islanders.

See also footnote w/

c/ Bread, which now must contain an admixture of corn, rice, or potato flour has not been generally rationed. However, there are indications that the supply is now being reduced to below

normal. It was reported that since the end of April 1941, and probably even earlier, the amounts of flour allowed to bakeries for bread making have been reduced in places to about two-thirds of normal. It is not believed that the admixture of corn, rice, and potato flour has made up for this quantitative reduction. Unofficial local rationing of bread at much reduced quantities was reported in June from parts of northern Italy.

d/ This figure is based on Barberi's estimates of the consumption of grain; a milling extraction of around 80 percent (for recent years) was assumed for the conversion into flour equivalents.

The estimate includes consumption of wheat as bread, flour, alimentary pastes, etc.

e/ This figure is based on Barberi's estimates of the consumption of rough rice, which was converted into milled rice equivalent. Approximately in agreement with milled-rice data given in the Annuario Statistico Italiano, 1939, p. 209.

f/ Included in bread items above.

g/ In comparing this figure, which is for recent years, with the 1929 data per "consumption unit," it should be kept in mind that since 1929 consumption of bread, flour, etc., has declined to a measurable extent.

h/ Potatoes as a domestic food are only regionally important in Italy.

Continued -

- i/ Rough estimate of household consumption. Total consumption, including industrial, was about 140 grams per capita, or 170 grams per full consumer, per week.
- j/ These estimates, which were based on livestock census and consumption tax data, may be too low. They exclude kidneys, livers, feet, and similar offals.
- k/ Amounts estimated to be actually available to consumers. The official ration was 100 grams per person per meat day, with 3 "meat days" per week - or 300 grams per person per week. From May 7, 1941, the number of meat days per week (on which meat may be sold to the public, or served in restaurants) was reduced to 2 - the official weekly ration, therefore, was presumably 200 grams per person per week. Unofficial sources estimated actual average sales to consumers per person per week at only 80 grams in May and June, 1941.
- l/ Not rationed, but hardly available in the ordinary market.
- m/ Not rationed, but market supplies reduced.
- n/ This estimate, based on data perhaps not fully representative of total consumption, seems too low.
- o/ Cheese is not at present rationed, but supplies are said to be reduced. The maximum fat content of cheese made from cow's milk, for March 1941, was set at 40 percent, and from May 15 was reduced to 36 percent.
- p/ Very doubtful figure; probably too low.
- q/ Not rationed.
- r/ These are the preliminary results of an inquiry made under the direction of Prof. Alfredo Niceforo and Dr. Guido Galeotti for the Commissione per lo Studio dei Problemi dell'Alimentazione of the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche. They were published in an article entitled "Primi Risultati Dell'Inchiesta Alimentare Condotta in Varie Province d'Italia," in: Quaderni della Nutrizione, Vol. I, No. 1, May 1934. Results for Milano, Perugia, Campobasso, and Messina have not as yet been made available. Once complete data for all of these regions have been tabulated, they will give a fairly representative picture of the differences in food consumption in the various parts of Italy. "Consumption unit" = adult male standard (male, 14 years and older); conversion of other age groups on the basis of Graham Lusk's scale.
- s/ Region of the Alto Adige (Italian Tyrol).
- t/ District of La Campania.
- u/ District of Apulia between the Gulf of Taranto and the Adriatic.
- v/ Island of Sardinia.

Continued -



w/ "Consumption unit" = adult male standard (male, 14 years and older). If comparisons are to be made not only for total food consumption, but also for consumption of individual foods, the use of a uniform conversion scale that does not differentiate as among products is open to serious objections. Yet, Dr. Barberi's average per capita figures were converted by the present writer into figures per consumption unit on the basis of Graham Lusk's scale - except as stated in footnote y - to make them more nearly comparable with Prof. Niceforo's 1929 inquiry data. Population basis: census of April 1936. It should be remembered, however, that average per capita figures, whether or not converted into a male standard, for a country like Italy have very little meaning and should be used with the utmost reservation only. Natural, social, and economic conditions as between the north and the south vary too much to permit the use of a simple average in a sense other than merely statistical.

x/ Probably included in the items above.

y/ Conversion of Barberi's average per capita figure into figure per "Consumption unit" made by the present writer on the basis of the assumption that consumption of wine by children up to 10 years is nil, by children 10 to 14 years is equal to 40 percent of an adult male consumption, and by females 14 years and older, 60 percent of the adult male standard. These conversion coefficients are considered to be more realistic, in the case of wine, than is the indiscriminate application of any uniform scale that does not differentiate among products.

The conversion is being presented as a suggestion that, where straight averages cannot be used, the conversion of food consumption statistics into quantities per "consumption unit" be made on the basis of conversion coefficients varying by products and perhaps by countries or regions so far as this is compatible with the ultimate object not only of comparison in point of time, but also of inter-regional comparison.

The inadequacy of a uniform conversion scale, not differentiated by products, is, of course, recognized by a number of writers in this field. Cf. Faith K. Williams and Alice C. Hanson: Money Disbursements of Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the North Atlantic Region, 1934-1936, United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 637, p. 183. For an attempt to estimate a scale of food consumption by products for various sex and age groups see Hazel K. Stiebeling and Esther F. Phipard: Diets of Families of Employed Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in Cities, United States Department of Agriculture Circular No. 507, p. 7, table 1.

z/ These figures seem too low.



## FOREIGN EXCHANGE . . .

EXCHANGE RATES: Average value in New York of specified currencies,  
July 12, 1941, with comparisons a/

Country	Monetary unit	Year 1940	Month				Week ended		
			1939	1940	1941		1941		
			June	June	May	June	June 28	July 5	July 12
			Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Argentina....	Paper peso	29.77	31.22	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77	29.77
Australia <u>b/</u>	Pound.....	305.16	373.12	287.04	321.19	321.25	321.13	321.15	321.15
Canada <u>b/</u> ...	Dollar.....	85.14	99.77	80.07	87.42	88.18	88.18	88.27	88.19
China.....	Shang.yuan	6.00	13.43	5.76	5.25	5.34	5.37	5.30	5.17
England <u>b/</u> ...	Pound.....	383.00	468.24	360.16	403.10	403.16	403.04	403.06	403.05
Germany .....	Reichsmark	40.02	40.10	39.97	39.97	<u>c/</u> 39.97	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>
Italy .....	Lira .....	5.04	5.26	5.04	5.08	<u>c/</u> 5.26	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>
Japan.....	Yen.....	23.44	27.28	23.43	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44	23.44
Mexico.....	Peso.....	18.55	19.75	18.37	20.54	20.53	20.52	20.54	20.54
Sweden.....	Krona.....	23.80	24.11	23.80	23.84	<u>c/</u> 23.84	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>
Switzerland.	Franc.....	22.68	22.55	22.46	23.20	<u>c/</u> 23.21	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>	<u>a/</u>

Federal Reserve Board.

a/ Noon buying rates for cable transfers. Denmark, France, the Netherlands, and Norway omitted, as rates are not available. The last average monthly quotations in 1940 were as follows: Denmark, March, 19.31 cents; France, June, 2.01; the Netherlands, April, 53.08; and Norway, April, 22.71 cents.

b/ In addition to the free rate there is also a fixed official buying rate: Australia, 322.80 cents; Canada, 90.91; and England, 403.50 cents.

c/ Through June 16 only.

d/ Not yet available.

\* \* \* \* \*

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